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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/601,204	06/20/2003	Arshad Suhail Farooqui	643-003US	7321
22897	7590	11/20/2006	EXAMINER	
DEMONT & BREYER, LLC 100 COMMONS WAY HOLMDEL, NJ 07733			TRA, ANH QUAN	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2816	

DATE MAILED: 11/20/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/601,204

Applicant(s)

FAROOQUI, ARSHAD SUHAIL

Examiner

Quan Tra

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 October 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-8 and 11-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 1-6 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 7, 8 and 13-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 11, 12 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 was filed in this application after a decision by the Board of Patent Appeals and Interferences, but before the filing of a Notice of Appeal to the Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit or the commencement of a civil action. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114 and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the appeal has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114 and prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 10/03/06 has been entered. A new ground of rejection is introduced.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 7, 8, and 13-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsay et al. (USP 6127881) in view of Rincon-Mora (USP 6157245) and Rhee et al. (USP 6744712).

As to claim 7, Tsay et al.'s figure 3 shows a circuit comprising an operational amplifier (100, 102, 104, 105, 106, 310), a transistor (118), a voltage divider (210-230), and a self-biasing network (108, 110, 112) connected as claimed. Figure 3 fails to show that circuit, not shown, generating V_{ref} is a bandgap reference circuit, and fails to show a start up circuit directly connected to the input terminal of the voltage divider. However, Rincon-Mora's figure 7 shows a bandgap circuit that generates precision voltage that is independent of temperature. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use bandgap circuit to

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generate V_{ref} for the purpose of providing a precision V_{ref} . Rhee et al.'s figure 2 further shows a voltage generator having start-up circuit (69) directly connected to the input terminal of the amplifier 52 in order to improving the output speed when the circuit is enable. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use Rhee et al.'s start-up circuit for Tsay et al.'s figure 3 for the purpose of improving the circuit speed.

As to claim 8, Tsay's figure 3 shows that the transistor (118) is a PMOS transistor.

As to claim 13, it is inherent that the positive terminal of the newly added bandgap circuit is directly connected to the positive terminal of the amplifier, and the common terminal of the bandgap circuit is directly connected to the common terminal of the amplifier, without the power supply voltage and ground or common voltage, the bandgap circuit will not operate.

As to claim 14, Tsay's figure 3 shows that the common terminal of the of the voltage divider is directly connected to the common terminal of the amplifier.

As to claim 15, the modified Tsay's figure 3 shows that the positive supply terminal of the start up circuit is directly connected to the positive supply terminal of the amplifier.

As to claim 16, Tsay's figure 3 shows that the source terminal of the transistor is directly connected to the supply terminal of the amplifier.

As to claim 17, Rincon-Mora's figure 7 shows that capacitor C3 directly connected between the output of the bandgap circuit and the common terminal.

As to claim 18, Tsay's figure 3 shows capacitor 135 directly connected between the negative input terminal of the amplifier and the common terminal.

As to claim 19, Tsay's figure 3 fails to show a capacitor directly connected between the output terminal of the voltage divider and the common terminal. However, Tsay's figure 2 shows capacitor 206 directly connected between the output terminal of the voltage divider and the common terminal. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the

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art to add a capacitor directly connected between the output terminal of Tsay's figure 3 voltage divider and the common terminal for the purpose of further stabilizing the output of the voltage divider.

As to claim 20, Tsay's figure 3 fails to show a capacitor directly connected between the output of the self-biasing circuit and the common terminal. However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to add a capacitor directly connected between the output of the self biasing circuit and the common terminal for the purpose of further stabilizing the output of the self-biasing circuit.

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 11 and 12 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 11 and 12 would be allowable because the prior art fails to teach or suggest that the self-biasing circuit biases the bandgap circuit or the amplifier.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quan Tra whose telephone number is 571-272-1755. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 A.M.-5:00 P.M..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Callahan can be reached on 571-272-1740. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Quan Tra', with a stylized, flowing script.

QUAN TRA
PRIMARY EXAMINER
ART UNIT 2816

November 13, 2006